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C. A. MENET, Representative.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1909.

GRAB AT ALASKAN COAL LANDS

The Ballinger-Pinchot row has reached the stage where the two principals do not recognize each other, though both are in the President's touring party, and there seems to be considerable doubt whether the President, who desires to retain both in the government service, can adjust the difficulty. It will be the more difficult for the reason that he has openly endorsed Ballinger.

The Van Norden Magazine publishes an article upon the controversy. It appears therefrom that while Ballinger was U. S. Land commissioner, he urged Secretary Garfield to issue patents on certain coal land claims in Alaska to Clarence Cunningham of Seattle, but Mr. Garfield learned that some claims were unlawful; inasmuch as many of the original 725 filings were made by "bums" picked up on the docks of Seattle and San Francisco, the consolidation of them would be clearly contrary to the mineral laws of Alaska. He therefore began to cancel them, and some of these alleged bogus claimants have since confessed.

After leaving the Land Office, Ballinger became counsel for Cunningham. Later, he became Secretary of the Interior and orders were at once given to issue the patents to Cunningham, not however by Ballinger but by Asst. Secretary Pierce to whom he had turned over the matter. On May 19, Pierce rendered a decision that the charge of conspiracy should not lie against these claimants, but it was reversed by Attorney General Wickham, upon the appeal of L. R. Glavis, chief of the field division of the General Land Office, who has since been retired from office. In a recent letter to President Taft, Mr. Glavis says:

The evidence indicated that a great syndicate is trying to secure a monopoly of the coal in direct violation of the law. Ultimately, I felt myself obliged to appeal to you over the heads of my superior officers in order to bring about the enforcement of the law which in a measure would conserve these coal lands to the people at large.

Since there may be now even greater danger that the title of these coal lands will be fraudulently secured by the syndicate, it is no less my duty to my country to make public the facts in my possession concerning which I firmly believe that you have been misled. This I shall do in the near future.

The lands, in question will, according to estimates by the Geological Survey, yield at least 57,000,000 tons of fine steaming coal and probably as much more. These claims were staked out in 1902 and are all contiguous. Cunningham is, it is understood, acting as the agent of a syndicate and to receive eight per cent. of the property for his services.

Millions seem to be involved in the case, and present indications are that the syndicate will win, as the result of President Taft's endorsement of Ballinger which serves as an approval of the whole procedure.

The substance of the case is that claims which were in process of disapproval by Secretary Garfield, were approved as soon as Ballinger succeeded him, and that Ballinger had previously served as the claimant's counsel and had also, while acting as Land commissioner, endeavored to push Cunningham's claims to the issuance of perfected titles.

Mr. Glavis promises further details of what is evidently a scheme to monopolize these very valuable coal lands, but present indications are that they will come too late to prevent full consummation of the scheme.

Free hides are not, it is now said, to reduce the prices of footwear, but will serve to prevent the increase in prices, which would have come had the duty been continued and also to secure better values.

The Treasury department denies the report that the new penal code prohibits the use of checks for less than a dollar, and asserts that the law upon this subject has never been construed as limiting the size of checks on deposits.

Ray Stannard Baker contributes to the October issue of the American Magazine an article devoted to the Jews in America. He says:

one in every five. Nowhere at any time in the world's history were so many Jews gathered together in one locality. Jerusalem the Golden in all the 5,000 years of its history never had a quarter as many Jews as now live in New York City, and all Palestine to-day, has not as many Jewish residents as may be found in half a dozen blocks on the East Side. And they are not mere renters of homes and tenements; for a considerable portion of the valuable land on Manhattan Island is now held by Jewish owners. The largest single industry in the city—clothing manufacture—is almost wholly in the hands of Jews. They control many of our greatest banks and other financial institutions, and their domain in finance is rapidly extending; they dominate and direct almost exclusively the amusements, both theaters and operas—of the greatest American city. About half of the principal newspapers of the metropolis are owned by Jews. They control the greater part of the wholesale and retail trade. Many of our ablest lawyers, doctors and scientists are Jews. There are now far more synagogues (organizations, not buildings) on Manhattan Island than there are Christian churches. The number of Jewish synagogues in Greater New York is 803. Assuredly New York has become the New Jerusalem of the Jew.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

RIPS BARS AWAY

FOR THE WHITE

SLAVE VICTIMS

Steward, New Chief of Police of Chicago, Takes

Prompt and Vigorous..

Action When Shown

the Proofs

Traffic Disclosed By Bars

(Special Correspondent, Farmer)

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Iron bars are being

ripped off the windows of disorderly

houses by order of Chicago's new

chief of police to whom the Woman's

World committee furnished information

of the places where white slaves were

held prisoners and where white slaves, in its crusade to force

its message to possible girl victims. Chief Steward had an investigation

made of the facts reported by the committee and found them to be

confirmed. He took prompt and vigorous

action.

That a traffic in girls, their capture

and sale for crime and pleasure, is

kept in existence by the existence of

keepers of disorderly houses, not only

exists but prospered on a great, even

international scale was discovered a

few years ago. In the case of the

Chicago case, the investigation

revealed that in a house which had been

used as a brothel. It was then proved

that girls who were enticed or tricked

into that house had been kept in

bondage, as slaves to commercialized lust

and even as druggies. They had disappeared

utterly from the knowledge of their

friends and relatives. Their tears

and pleadings had been in vain and

no communication with the world

outside the barred windows was per-

mitted. Ernest A. Bell, secretary of

the Illinois Vigilance Association and

a member of the committee, made that

discovery and he it was who showed

Chief Steward photographs of places

after place on Armour avenue where

grim iron bars across the windows

of the direct violation of the law

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obliged to appeal to you over the

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MARKS OF

LABOR DAY

A National Holiday that
Registers the Ebb and
Flow of the Tendencies
and Destiny of Laboring
Life and Capital.

(By Graham Taylor.)

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press
Bureau)

Our American Labor Day registers waymarks of the ebb and flow in the tendencies and destiny of laboring life, and also of employing capital. In the long run they go up or down together. Neither can exploit the other very long in modern industry without suffering from the loss it inflicts. The same economic necessities force upon both similar policies and tactics. It is one more than the other is compelled to conform its organization and procedure to such necessity, the other is thereby obliged to organize in the same way. And yet it is not true, as is often too good-naturedly claimed, that the interests of capital and labor are identical. The differences between them are real, honest and inevitable. Conflict of their competing interests is unavoidable under the existing competitive order of industry. The years may vary the form of the conflict but they do not alter the fact of it.

One of the first evidences of progress or reaction which any year brings forth in the industrial movement of national life is to be seen in the forms which the conflict takes on and the way in which it is settled. The progress of the past year registers itself in the transference of this class struggle in large part from the field of the strike and the lock-out to the arena of the courts. The criminal cases pending in the District of Columbia which involve not only the liberty of the chief labor leader, but the limits of the right of injunction restricting the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, will be epoch-making in the history of judicial decisions affecting organized labor.

The legislative forum has become the field for making peace more notably this year than in many another. The Illinois Industrial Commission scored a triumph in its advance toward the health, comfort and safety of employees by the enactment of its bill through the conciliatory co-operation of the State Manufacturers' Association and the State Federation of Labor. The joint session of the commissioners of three other States to secure just liability and compensation for injuries by accident promises a long-delayed advance in the equities of American life. The steady progress of the American section of the International Association for Labor Legislation is a harbinger of the new bond of national and international peace founded on industrial justice and equity. Its publications register the tendency of Legislatures among all people, at last to give labor its day in court. The legal removal of industrial conditions and adjudication of industrial differences in court will gradually supplant violent tests of strength or endurance by rational methods of settling industrial strife. As surely as some form of arbitration will supplant strikes and lockouts, so surely will conciliation between the parties to a variance supersede arbitration by outsiders.

The more equal standing in court and the fairer share in the common labor of the law which is surely winning, is due in part to the ever and everywhere increasing unification of the wage-workers of the world. They are making common cause more and more not only within the same craft, but also as members of the largest class in every community. This class-consciousness has grown apace the past year both among wage earners and their employers. In the employing class, it has almost always been full-grown. As far as the history of industry reaches back and as long as the acts of legislation have been recorded, so long have those in the master class actively felt, thought and acted together. But year by year they have united more closely for joint action in organizations of their several trades, in unions of all manufacturers or commercial men and in all-inclusive employers' associations. These class-organizations of employers have grown stronger and more effective both in defense and attack, as they have conformed their type and tactics to those of labor organizations. Their employees have been amazingly slow to catch the class-conscious spirit of the master class. But now it is spreading rapidly and widely among all industrial people, and organizes them solidly and effectively, than their employers have ever been able to organize themselves un-

derstandings. Religion practically applied to industry cannot fail to hasten the relation of industrial peace and will be the salt to preserve it without the loss of its savor. Such are some of the waymarks registered by Labor Day, 1909.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
DISTRICT OF BRIDGEPORT, ss:
PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Barbara Griesinger, late of the town of Bridgeport, in said district deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Bridgeport, hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts, properly attested, within said time, will be barred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

L. FRED GRIESINGER, Executor.

I 25 s * P

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Cornell Student

Walks 300 Miles

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Having

walked from New York city, a distance

of 300 miles, J. A. Dickerson, a senior

in the College of Civil Engineering at

The
Taste
of the
Nation

OUR MOTTO

Right Treatment

TO

Our Patrons

OUR SHOW ROOMS

contain a full line of up-to-date

House Furnishings

STANDARD RANGES

A complete line of sizes and

styles, \$15 up to \$60.

COMFORTABLES 75c to \$4.50

BLANKETS 75c to \$7.50

RUGS

50 styles to select from, 9x12,

\$9.75 to \$35

We furnish a house complete

on our cheerful credit system at

lowest figures and moderate

terms.

Cash or Credit House

Boston Household

Supply Co.

1277-1281 MAIN ST.

INVESTIGATE

OUR NEW METHOD

Loans on furniture, etc., \$5 up-

wards; low rates; discount given

if paid before due. Call, write or

'phone.

Household Loan Co.

Room 300, Meigs Building

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walked from New York city, a distance

of 300 miles, J. A. Dickerson, a senior

in the College of Civil Engineering at

Cornell University, has arrived here,

travel-stained and dusty, but not at

all fatigued, and recommending the

trip as the best exercise he knows of.

Dickerson made the journey in nine

days, averaging thirty miles a day for

the first six days, and then traveling

considerably faster for the rest of the

distance. By walking fifty-four miles

on the last day he managed to get

has actually been changed

and cultivated by Uneeda

Biscuit.

No longer are people sat-

isfied with crackers taken

from the grocer's box or

barrel—exposed to dust,

moisture, handling.

They have learned that the

only crackers that are crisp,

tender, always fresh and

really good are those pro-

tected by a moisture-proof

package. These are the kind

they get—as if just from the

oven—when they ask for

Uneeda Biscuit

5c

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

OUR MOTTO

Right Treatment

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